

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

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COUNTRY Hungary REPORT NO. 25X1

TOPIC 1. Gyöer Engineer Training Battalion in the Martely-Sziget Engineer Training Camp  
2. Hungarian Troops in Heviz and Kiskunfélegyháza

25X1 EVALUATION                      PLACE OBTAINED                      25X1

25X1 DATE OF CONTENT prior to 7 February 1952 25X1

DATE OBTAINED                      DATE PREPARED 18 September 1952

REFERENCES                     

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)                     

REMARKS                     

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Gyöer Engineer Training Battalion in the Martely-Sziget Engineer Training Camp, 25 km north of Szeged.

1.                      July 1951                      300                      persons from the area of Sopron (P 43/X 63) and Gyöer (P 48/Y 44), were drafted and sent to the Rakoczi Barracks in Gyöer by the draft board in Gyöer. On the same day, the draftees were sent by rail to the engineer training camp in Martely-Sziget via Martely (Y 7/O 20).\*
2. The Martely-Sziget engineer training camp was about 2.5 km west of Martely on an island in the Tisza River. The camp consisted of a few one-story wooden buildings, brick buildings, 12-man tents and several 30-man tents and 40-man tents. A camp detail and the engineer training battalions stationed in Gyöer, Tokay (E 49/K 37), Csongrad (Y 07/O 22), Baja (Y 6/S 23) and Szeged (Y 7/T 17) were located in the camp during the period from July to September 1951. Based on the size of the quartering area occupied by the engineer training battalion in Gyöer,                      this battalion was the smallest of the four engineer training battalions in the camp. The personnel of the engineer training battalions quartered in the camp wore dark green service color and the officers and NCOs wore insignia consisting of anchor, spade and pick. \*\*
3. The Gyöer engineer training battalion, the address of which was, Honvedseg Martely-Sziget                      consisted of the battalion headquarters and three companies or 3 platoons with 3 groups each. The strength of a company was about 120 soldiers. \*
4. Officers                      included: Captain Laszlo Nagy, battalion commander, about 28 years old; Lieutenant Szabo (fnu), political officer, about 30 years old; Senior Lieutenant Istvan Urbanitzky, commanding officer of the 1st company, about 35 years old; and Lieutenant Balazs Srejner, platoon leader of the 1st Company.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

SECRET

25X1

- 2 -

5. Most of the soldiers were equipped with rifles, but only a small number had submachine guns and the officers and NCOs had pistols. Each company had three light machine guns with five magazines. All these weapons, which were of 7.62-mm caliber, came from Soviet war stocks. Boxes of 75, 200 and 400 grams of explosives were available. Antipersonnel mines and antitank mines had wooden casings. There was a total of 24 pontoons, about 10 boats and about 30 motor vehicles, mostly 3-ton trucks, as well as a number of rubber suits with inflatable hoses and small paddles.
6. After 10 days of basic training, the training activity concentrated alternately on the construction of roads, bridges, obstacles and trenches, on mine laying and rowing. All soldiers received training in inflating rubber suits. These were worn over the ordinary clothing, making it possible for the soldiers to silently cross large bodies of water fully dressed and armed, suspended in the water up to their waists. Antipersonnel mines were planted about 1 meter apart, and the antitank mines were 4 meters apart. Mines were cleared by means of long iron bars with which the ground was cautiously searched. Only theoretical training was given in many of the training subjects, such as blasting operations for example. Engineer training and infantry training were given simultaneously. One major field exercise was performed almost every week. Night practices, with alerts and town combat, were also conducted almost weekly, often with the entire camp participating. All soldiers had to practice firing with rifles three times. Two hours of political indoctrination were given twice a week. Preparations for a maneuver started on 13 September 1951. The first company [redacted] had to make an opening in the dam of the Tisza river to make possible the building of a military bridge. These preparations were inspected by three Soviet officers. On 19 September 1951, the entire engineer training battalion from Győr went back to Győr by rail.
7. On 25 September 1951, [redacted] draftees of the 1924 to 1928 classes, who had been inducted for three months training, were discharged at the Rakoczi Barracks. Soldiers of the 1927 and 1928 class on regular service, who came from all parts of Hungary, remained in the installation.

#### Hungarian Troops in Deviz and Kiskunfelegyhaza.

8. Prior to 7 February 1952, a motorized artillery [redacted] was stationed in Deviz (Y 4/V 43).
9. [redacted] an artillery unit was located in Kiskunfelegyhaza (Y 7/O 63). \*\*\*
10. [redacted] Content. The Tripyes Barracks, formerly the Rakoczi Barracks, in Győr quartered an engineer battalion [redacted] in 1951. [redacted] An engineer battalion with [redacted] was previously reported as being stationed in Baja and the area of Mindszent. [redacted] The Partely Szirot engineer training area is only about 2 km south of Mindszent. [redacted]

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- 3 -

The battalions were at different training grounds in the summer of 1951.

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[REDACTED]

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\*\*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Artillery units [REDACTED] are reported for the first time. The artillery regiment and the AT gun battalion of the infantry division in Kiskunfelegyhaza were previously reported in Kiskunfelegyhaza.

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